

MRS. LYON'S ACHES AND PAINS

Have All Gone Since Taking
Lydia E. Pinkham's Veg-
etable Compound.

Terre Hill, Pa.—"Kindly permit me to give you my testimonial in favor of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. When I first began taking it I was suffering from female troubles for some time and had almost all kinds of aches—pains in lower part of back and in sides, and pressing down pains. I could not sleep and had no appetite. Since I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound the aches and pains are all gone and I feel like a new woman. I cannot praise your medicine too highly."—MRS. AUGUSTUS LYON, Terre Hill, Pa.

It is true that nature and a woman's work has produced the grandest remedy for woman's ills that the world has ever known. From the roots and herbs of the field, Lydia E. Pinkham, forty years ago, gave to womankind a remedy for their peculiar ills which has proved more efficacious than any other combination of drugs ever compounded, and today Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is recognized from coast to coast as the standard remedy for woman's ills.

In the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., are files containing hundreds of thousands of letters from women seeking health—many of them openly state over their own signatures that they have regained their health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; and in some cases that it has saved them from surgical operations.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure
CARTER'S LITTLE
LIVER PILLS never
fail. Fully vegeta-
ble—act surely
but gently on the
liver. Stop after
dinner distress—
indigestion,
improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
Genuine must bear Signature

Brentwood
HAIR STAIN
"Walnutta"

For Gray, Streaked, Bleached and Red Hair or
Moustache. Matches Shade—Lasts Days to
Black. Does not wash nor rub off. Sold by
your Druggist.
Regular size, 60 cents.
Send to Howard Nichols,
2208 Clark St., St. Louis, Mo.
and get a Free Trial Bottle.

Free

**PARKER'S
HAIR BALM**
A relief preparation of menth-
ol to eradicate dandruff.
For Restoring Color and
Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair.
50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

METAL ROOFING
Shingles, Spanish Tile
EVERYTHING IN SHEET METAL
BUILDING MATERIAL
MAINTENANCE
BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
THE McEDWARDS CORRUGATING CO.
COVINGTON, KY.

A Better Plan.
The people next door play the
graphophone incessantly.
"Still they seem kind-hearted. They
have offered to loan us any records
we like."
"I should prefer to borrow some of
those we don't like, and thus get them
out of commission for a few days."

Tetterine Cures Itching Piles Quickly.
"One application of Tetterine cured me
of a case of Itching Piles I had for five
years."
Bayard Benton, Walterboro, S. C.
Tetterine cures Eczema, Tetter, Ground
Itch, Ring Worm, Infants' Sore Head,
Pimples, Itching, Piles, Rough Scaly
Patches on the Face, Old Itching Sores,
Dandruff, Cankered Scalp, Corns, Chil-
blains and every form of Scalp and Skin
Disease. Tetterine 5c. Tetterine Soap
25c. At druggists, or by mail direct from
The Shuptrine Co., Savannah, Ga.
With every mail order for Tetterine we
give a box of Shuptrine's Doc Liver Pills
free. Adv.

Wants But Little.
First Girl (at seashore)—I don't
care what kind of a husband I get.
Second Girl—Gracious!
First Girl—So long as he's rich,
handsome, kind and generous.

Getting Rid of Indigestion.
Church—Has she done anything to
improve conditions in her home?
Gotham—Oh, yes; she's given away
her chafing dish.

At 11:30 P. M.
"Wife, why does that young cub
stay out so late?"
"I believe he's pleading with Mabel
for a good-night kiss."
"Well, if that is the only way to
get rid of him, authorize her to be-
stow it."

No, SIX-SIXTY-SIX
This is a prescription prepared es-
pecially for Malaria or Chills and
Fever. Five or six doses will break
any case, and if taken then as a tonic
the fever will not return. 25c.—Adv.

Not Out of Place.
Twamley—Wouldn't girls look funny
if they had moustaches on their lips?
Sammy—I guess they have them
there pretty often, but the lights
are generally turned too low to see if
they look funny.

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES
One shoe after using Allen's Foot-Powder, the
Antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoe. It
makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Just the thing
for dancing. 25-cent substitute. For FREE trial
package, address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y. Adv.

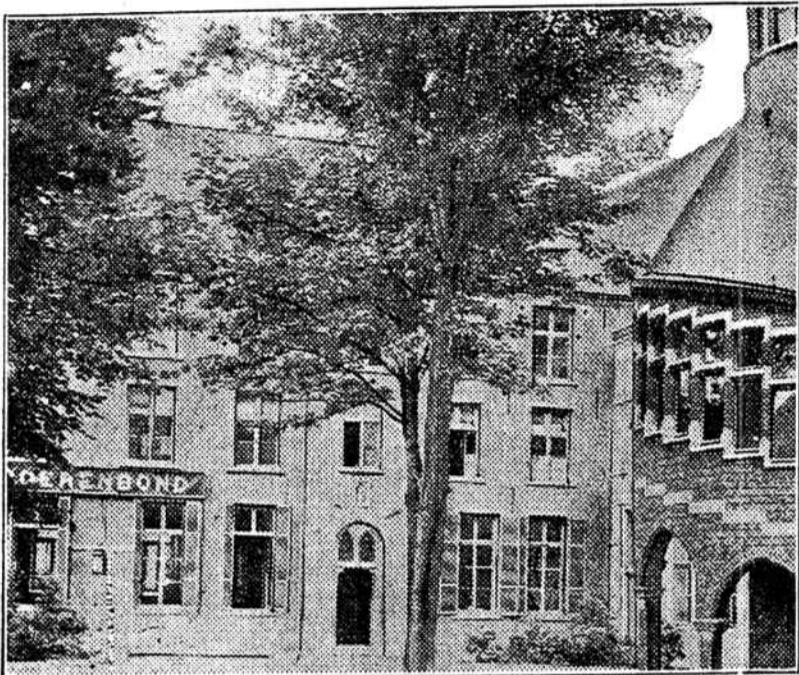
A Brick.
Hez—I've often thought what a dan-
dy partition a donkey would make.
Silas—Walls have ears, you know.

Co-Operative Farm Products Marketing

How It Is Done in Europe and May Be Done
in America to the Profit of Both
Farmer and Consumer

By MATTHEW S. DUDGEON.

(Copyright, 1914, Western Newspaper Union.)



Where Fifty Thousand Belgian Peasants Co-öperate.

EUROPE'S CO-OPERATIVE MESSAGE

Copenhagen, Denmark.—Co-opera-
tive enterprises have revolutionized
agricultural Europe and now dominate
the rural life of the entire continent.
Without co-operation the Belgian
would not be the efficient agricultur-
ist which he is; Germany would not
have developed its agricultural possi-
bilities to the point where its home-
grown food supply is so nearly self-
sufficient; Denmark would not be ex-
porting sixty million dollars worth of
the best dairy products in the world;
Ireland would not be facing the future
with a hopefulness to which she has
been a stranger ever since her lands
were confiscated as a result of the
early wars.

Belgium has 2300 rural organiza-
tions representing a membership of
500,000. At Luvaine we saw a single
federation of co-operative farmers' league which represented a member-
ship of over 50,000 and did a business
mounting into the millions. In Ger-
many it is estimated that there are
thirty odd thousand co-operative so-
cieties of various kinds and every so-
ciety, with true German thoroughness
of organization federated, affiliated,
and associated until together they form
an industrial unit with a member-
ship of over five million. In Den-
mark one out of every four inhabi-
tants belongs to a society engaged in
some co-operative activity. One man
will belong to eight or ten different
co-operative societies, each society
performing some necessary function
in the economic life of the individual.

Permeates Danish Life.
To illustrate how co-operation per-
meates Danish rural life: At Freder-
icksund while visiting the co-opera-
tive bacon factory we came in con-
tact with a little group of farmers and
their wives who were inspecting the
factory—the factory of which they
were part owners. Upon getting them
in conversation we discovered that in
that little group of 12 persons, 12 dif-
ferent co-operative organizations were
represented. These were a co-opera-
tive bacon factory, a co-operative egg
export organization, a co-operative
store, an organization for the co-opera-
tive purchase of fertilizers; a co-opera-
tive fire insurance society, a co-opera-
tive life insurance society, a so-
ciety for the insurance of animals,
another society for the insurance of
members against sickness, a co-opera-
tive credit society, a farmers' water-
works company and an electrical sup-
ply company. All of these men and
women were from the farm and were
of the ordinary type of farmers, nei-
ther rich nor poor but a thoroughly
representative group. It is probable,
judging from our inquiries, that in
any group of a similar number would
have been found representatives of a
similar number of co-operative enter-
prises.

In Ireland we found, that co-opera-
tion under the leadership of Sir Hor-
ace Plunkett ably seconded by Rev.
Thomas A. Finlay, George W. Rus-
sell, and R. A. Anderson, has revolu-
tionized rural Ireland. In fact co-opera-
tion and the opportunities which
have come from the new land tenure
laws have well nigh remoulded the
Irish race itself. It is evident that in
many sections his economic welfare
has been so well served that the Irish-
man is even losing his pugnacity. He
is no longer incessantly "agin the
government" but is becoming a well
contented citizen more intent upon his
economic situation than upon his po-
litical surroundings. He is losing his
interest in politics and we talked to
many who seemed loath even to dis-
cuss so important a question as the
home rule bill which was then pending
and over which the politicians were
becoming excited. The land tenure
law has made it possible for him to
secure a home; co-operation has made
it possible for him to secure a home;
co-operation has made it possible for
him to feed and clothe his family.

No one can make such a trip of in-
vestigation as we have made without
becoming convinced that into Ameri-
can rural life must come some form of
co-operative enterprise. If it costs as
much to take the farm produce from
the farm to the city consumer as it
does to produce it (and this is an ad-
mitted fact) it necessarily follows that
our distributive system is wonderfully
wasteful. How long will the intelli-
gent American farmer tolerate a sys-
tem which nets him 25 to 50 per cent
of the retail price of his farm product
after he knows that the Danish farmer
gets a little over ninety per cent of

what the consumer pays for his prod-
uct. As we investigate what is done
abroad and what could be done in
America in the way of efficient dis-
tribution the wonder grows that the
American farmer with his intelligence
and independence and initiative has
consented to be a victim of a distribu-
tive system which has put him abso-
lutely in the hands of the commercial
forces that intervene between himself
and the consumer. It is no less as-
tonishing that the more businesslike
and more commercialized city consum-
er should have so long consented to
pay a price to the distributor of farm
products which is over 100 per cent
above the producer's price.

Co-operation is coming to America.
Whether it will come in the exact
form in which it evidences itself in
foreign lands or in some other dif-
ferent form is immaterial. It may not
come immediately but eventually and
inevitably the idea of co-operation will
prevail in the future agricultural and
commercial organizations of the United
States.

Co-operative Lessons.
It is safe to assume that Ireland,
Belgium, Germany, and Denmark have
learned some lessons from their many
years of co-operative endeavor. It is
safe to assume that if certain prin-
ciples have been found to apply through-
out all these countries, then these prin-
ciples are at least worthy of careful
consideration for future use in
America.

There are some points as to which
all co-operative societies abroad are
the same. There are some as to
which they differ, as is but natural
when we consider the varying condi-
tions under which the various socie-
ties operate in the different countries.
We are of course primarily interested
in those fundamental characteristics
which are common to all.
Whenever a number of American
farmers gather together to consider
an organization which has to do with
mercantile or other financial enter-
prise, it is but natural to talk about
profits and dividends. Their idea of
organization is a joint stock corpora-
tion in which each man invests such
money as he can spare, in which each
votes in proportion to the shares pur-
chased, and the main purpose of which
is to earn money and declare divi-
dends. It is difficult for him to con-
ceive of a commercial organization
whose chief function is not to squeeze
all the profit there is out of every ac-
tivity.

True co-operation is impossible so
long as this idea of organization is
retained.
The purpose of the co-operative en-
terprise is to handle the product with
economy and efficiency so that there
will be no waste and no profits dis-
tributed from the producer's pocket. If
such a concern pays a large dividend
to shareholders it is not evidence of
success but a clear indication that
money which should have gone to the
producer has been taken from him
and given to the investor. This con-
ception has not yet reached the con-
sciousness of the American farmer
who still expects a co-operative con-
cern to pay dividends.

The Irish Way.
In Ireland we found that nearly all
of the effective co-operative organiza-
tions were affiliated with the Irish
Agricultural Organization Society
which from the first has been the
power that has made co-operation pos-
sible in the island. It is a rigid rule
of this organization society that no
local society belonging to it can under
any circumstances pay to exceed five
per cent per annum upon its shares of
stock. The moment the shareholders
conceive the organization is one
which is to earn large dividends, that
moment its usefulness ends. More
than one American co-operative enter-
prise has been wrecked upon these
rocks.

One Man One Vote.
Following some bitter experiences,
it has been found necessary to adhere
rigidly to the principle that no matter
what a man's investment may be, he
may have only one vote in the man-
agement of the concern. Experience
has shown that this avoids jealousies,
and suspicion, and discord, and pre-
vents mismanagement. The rich man
and the poor man have gone into it
for identical purposes. Both are in-
terested in and pledge themselves so
to manage the concern as to turn over
to the producer the largest possible
percentage of the price paid by the

consumer. There can, in a truly co-
operative enterprise, be no antagonis-
tic interests. The interests of all are
identical. Each is seeking to accom-
plish the same purpose.
The richer member does not feel
himself disfranchised. What is good
for him is good for the poorer member
and he seems to have been always
able to make the poorer member see
it and vote with him. Everywhere it
is one man one vote. There is abso-
lutely no dissent from the principle
Ireland, Belgium, Denmark, and Ger-
many, all agree that this is absolutely
the only method of management.
Disloyalty of Members.

One of the great stumbling blocks
in co-operative success in America has
been the disloyalty of the members
themselves. As soon as a co-operative
marketing concern is organized a pri-
vately owned company is likely to offer
an advanced price—one considerably
above that which the co-operative
concern is offering and possibly one
much higher than the condition of the
market will justify. In America human
nature, like human nature in gen-
eral, is selfish and it is difficult for
the farmer to see why he should sacri-
fice five cents a bushel upon his grain
out of a mere sentiment of loyalty to
the co-operative enterprise. As a re-
sult he almost inevitably takes his
grain to the privately owned concern.
His neighbors do the same and soon
the co-operative concern is on the
rocks and is abandoned. No observer
of American commercial methods
needs to be told the next step. The
privately owned concern immediately
lowers the price, the farmer is where
he was before but by his own disloyal-
ty he has made it practically impos-
sible for any other co-operative con-
cern ever to be organized in the com-
munity.

European co-operation has had the
same experience. It was originally
hard for the European farmer to real-
ize that he should sacrifice a limited
amount of present profit in order to
demonstrate his loyalty to the con-
cern and to secure ultimate success.
The situation, however, no longer
arises where co-operation has become
fairly established.

In the very beginning of the organi-
zation a frank statement is made and
prospective members are informed
that the competition of privately
owned buyers will be such that they
will be offered larger profits than the
co-operative concern can offer them
and that unless they are ready to go
into the co-operative enterprises and
to agree to bring all their products to
it irrespective of the price which it is
offering no organization can be suc-
cessful. The fact that the high prices
which will be offered them in compe-
tition are but temporary is fully ex-
plained and experience shows that
when the farmer understands what
the situation is likely to be he is very
ready to enter into an agreement to
market all of his produce through the
co-operative concern.

Quality and Control.
Another characteristic common to
all co-operative organizations which
we visited in these four countries is
that where the society is a marketing
concern it insists upon the highest
quality and in order to get it exercises
absolute control over the acts of its
members so far as these acts contrib-
ute to the quality of the product. Such
a successful dairying institution as the
Trifolium dairy of Denmark has most
rigid rules to which all members must
subscribe. There must be monthly
inspection by the veterinarians repre-
senting the society; a cow found to be
unhealthy or defective must be with-
drawn; the slightest illness on the
part of the cow must be reported and
the milk kept separate; detailed re-
quirements as to ventilation, cleanli-
ness, handling of milk and milk cans
must be observed; the milk of cows
which have not been inspected must
not be mingled with those which have;
milk must be cooled within one
hour after it is milked in order that
bacteriological growth may cease;
cans must be cleaned in a certain
way; in fact everything is done which
can be done to improve the quality of
the milk and the butter and other
products handled by the Trifolium dairy.

Central Association Needed.
Experience in these foreign coun-
tries has also demonstrated that no
local co-operative concern is sufficient
unto itself. The manager of a co-
operative egg marketing institution in
northwestern Ireland may know all
about poultry raising and egg produc-
tion, may be skilled in the art of pack-
ing his eggs, and know something in
general about marketing. It is impos-
sible for him, isolated as he is, to
know from day to day where there is
a demand for his product. As a result
it is found necessary in Ireland to have
these co-operative concerns affiliated
with the Irish Wholesale Society, with
headquarters at Dublin.

The same principle exists in Ger-
many but is worked out in another
way. The necessity of federation is
recognized, however, in all countries
although the way in which the local
organizations are affiliated into a cen-
tral organization varies under the con-
ditions of the various countries.

Europe's Unanimous Verdict.

Europe's co-operative message is
briefly to this effect:
1. Co-operative societies cannot be
dividend paying concerns. All profits
must go to the producers as additional
price for goods delivered.

2. Each member must vote once
and only once regardless of his finan-
cial investment.

3. Each member must make a con-
tract to deal exclusively with the co-
operative concern and must refuse to
take advantage of unfair competition
on the part of the co-operative socie-
ty's competitors.

4. All members must unite to pro-
duce a product of the highest possible
quality.

The various local societies must, for
efficiency and self-protection, unite in
one central federal association.

6. The man who manages a co-
operative concern must be a man of
high ability and the directors must
pay him a big man's salary.

More than one-third of Australia's
residents live in four cities—Sydney,
Adelaide, Melbourne and Brisbane.

Let's Have a Porch Party with

**WRIGLEY'S
SPEARMINT**



It's the ideal offering to
guests or family, especially
after dinner.
It's the hos-
pitality gum—
so perfectly
packed that it
stays perfectly
fresh and clean.

It costs al-
most noth-
ing but people
like it better
than much
more cost-
ly things.

It relieves all "over-
eaten" feelings—re-
freshes the mouth—
cleanses the teeth
beautifully.

Chew it after
every meal.

**EVERY
PACKAGE
TIGHTLY
SEALED!**

Remember—the new seal is air-
tight and dust-proof! It's the
best gum in the best package.

**Be SURE it's WRIGLEY'S.
Look for the spear.**

Thought He Was at a Christening.
Mrs. Crimsenbeak—I bought one of
those new things to suspend a milk
bottle against the side of a house
instead of leaving it on the doorstep.
Mrs. Yeast—How does it work?
"It was a failure. My husband came
home late the other night and thought
the house was a new battleship to be
launched, and in the morning we had
no milk."

A TREATMENT THAT HEALS ITCHING, BURNING SKINS

Don't stand that itching skin humor
one day longer. Go to the nearest
druggist and get a jar of resinol oint-
ment (50c) and a cake of resinol soap
(25c). Bathe the eczema patches with
resinol soap and hot water, dry and
apply a little resinol ointment.

It's almost too good to be true. The
torturing itching and burning stop in-
stantly, you no longer have to dig and
scratch, sleep becomes possible, and
healing begins. Soon the ugly, tor-
menting eruptions disappear complete-
ly and for good.—Adv.

Maw Has the Last Word.
Willie—Paw, is there a man in the
moon?
Paw—No, my son. It is a woman.
Willie—But maw says there is a
man in the moon.
Paw—Your maw's wrong. If it
was a man it wouldn't change so
often.
Maw—You go to bed, Willie.

RUB-MY-TISM
Will cure your Rheumatism and all
kinds of aches and pains—Neuralgia,
Cramps, Colic, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts,
Old Sores, Burns, etc. Antiseptic
Anodyne. Price 25c.—Adv.

Practises Watchful Waiting.
"How often do you cut your grass?"
"Every time my neighbor has his
lawnmower sharpened."

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic

Is Equally Valuable as a General Strengthening Tonic, Because It Acts on the
Liver, Drives Out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds Up the Whole System.

You know what you are taking when you take Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic, as
the formula is printed on every label, showing that it contains the well-known
tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It has no equal for Malaria, Chills and
Fever, Weakness, General Debility and Loss of Appetite. Gives life and vigor to
Nursing Mothers and Pale, Sickly Children. A True Tonic and Sure Appetizer.
For grown people and children. Guaranteed by your Druggist. We mean it. 50c.

SHOW CASES

Cafes and Candy Stores. Soda Fountain, Back Bars, Drug Store Outfits, etc. Catalogs
free. For Wall and Street cases ask for catalog S. For Cafes and Candy Store fixtures
ask for catalog CC. For Drug Store Outfits ask for catalog D. For general line of show cases ask for catalog K.

for all purposes. Wall and Street cases. Sanitary
Ventilated Street cases to protect fruit,
berries, etc., from the deadly fly and street
dust. Wall Mirrors, Tables, Chairs, etc. for
Cafes and Candy Stores. Soda Fountain, Back Bars, Drug Store Outfits, etc. Catalogs
free. For Wall and Street cases ask for catalog S. For Cafes and Candy Store fixtures
ask for catalog CC. For Drug Store Outfits ask for catalog D. For general line of show cases ask for catalog K.



MOON SHINE CHEWING TOBACCO

Juicy and "sweeter than chicken." That mellow flavor
you want. If your dealer does not sell MOON SHINE
ask him to get it for you. Manufactured by
BAILEY BROTHERS, Inc.
Not in the Trust
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

Love is considered the ruling pas-
sion, but occasionally the almighty
dollar administers a terrific jolt.



HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh

For Galls, Wre
Cuts, Lameness,
Strains, Bunches,
Thrush, Old Sores,
Nail Wounds, Foot Rot,
Fistula, Bleeding, Etc. Etc.
Made Since 1846. Ask Anybody
About It.
Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00
OR WRITE
All Dealers G. C. Hanford Mfg. Co.,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

WANTED

Men to learn barber trade.
Few weeks required.
Steady position for com-
petent graduates. Wonderful demand for bar-
bers. Wages while learning; free catalog; write
RICHMOND BARBER COLLEGE, Richmond, Va.

KODAKS & SUPPLIES

We also do highest class of finishing.
Prices and Catalogue upon request.
S. Galeki Optical Co., Richmond, Va.

TENTS AND AWNINGS

Every
made of canvas. Write for new illustrated catalog
Dept. A, CARTER HOUSE TENT & AWNING CO., Nashville, Tenn.

U-MOR SALVE

gives immediate relief for all kinds of PILES and
a wonderful remedy for ECZEMA, CHAPPED
HANDS, SORES and any form of SKIN DIS-
EASE. Twenty-five cents at all druggists. Write
for FREE SAMPLES. Dept. D-1.

THE COURTNEY DRUG COMPANY

Baltimore, Md.

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

The most economical, cleansing and
germicidal of all antiseptics is

Paxtine

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to
be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches
in treating catarrh, inflammation or
ulceration of nose, throat, and that
caused by feminine ills it has no equal.
For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham
Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine
in their private correspondence with
women, which proves its superiority.
Women who have been cured say
it is "worth its weight in gold." At
druggists. 50c. large box, or by mail,
The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, at-
tracts and kills all
flies. Fast, clean, co-
nvenient, cheap. Kills all
flies. Made of
metal, can't tip or tip
over; will not soil or
injure anything.
Guaranteed effective.
All dealers or direct
order paid for \$1.00.
HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DROPSY TREATED usually gives quick
relief, soon removes swelling
in short breath, often gives entire relief
in 10 to 20 days. Trial treatment sent Free
Dr. THOMAS E. GRIFF, Successor to
Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box 0, Atlanta, Ga.

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